

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—117½ per cent, sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £7 10. paid up.—35 per cent. dis., 3. les. and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—2½, sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, £20, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2½ per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$56 per share, sales and sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 235 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$265 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$86½ per share, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$30, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—28 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$76 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$23, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$501.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4½ per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
Punim and Sanghile Dwa Samantam Mining Co.—\$2½ per share, sales and buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, sales and buyers.
New Muris Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sales and buyers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$130 per share, sellers.
The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5½ per share, sales and sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—5 cents per share, sales and sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—niz nominal.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$155 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$35, nominal.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$15½ per share, ex. div. sellers.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$57, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$27 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$23 per share sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$44 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$97½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$105 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$68 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$5½ per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$4½ per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$2½ per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$35 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.2/9½
Bank Bills, on demand2/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2/9½
Credits at 4 months' sight2/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight2/10
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand3/47
Credits, at 4 months' sight3/57
ON INDIA:—
T. T.22½
On Demand22½
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T.72
Private, 30 days' sight72½

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mrs. Anderson.	Consul and Mrs. von Loeper and maid.
Mr. L. Blankenagel.	Mr. & Mrs. Letbridge, 2 children and nurse.
M. E. Boxshall.	Fleet Surgeon Mahon R.N.
Mrs. Brent.	Cap. McQuhae, R.N.
Mr. and Mrs. Burditt.	Rev. J. M. Morton.
Mr. T. L. Carson.	Miss Moss.
Capt. Clutterbuck.	Mr. E. L. van Nierop.
Mrs. Clutterbuck.	Mr. and Mrs. North.
Mr. G. C. Cox.	Mr. W. Oakley.
Dr. H. J. Cummings.	Mr. C. G. Pince.
Mr. C. S. Cummings.	Mr. A. Schomburg.
Mr. C. F. Evelyn.	Captain F. Schuz.
Mr. Geo. Fenwick.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. and Mrs. Frater.	Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. and Mrs. Gareja.	Mr. J. Walls.
Mr. J. M. Hawley.	Mr. H. E. Ware.
Mr. Thos. Howard.	Mr. W. Ware.
Major Hutchinson.	Mr. and Mrs. Warren.
Mr. F. E. Hyde.	Mr. L. Wilde.
Mr. F. E. Hyde, Jr.	
Mr. B. J. B. Hyde.	
Mr. A. Kitson.	
Mr. Kretschmar.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Mr. Beattie.	Mr. & Mrs. W. Macbean, children and nurse.
Mr. S. T. Benjamin.	Capt. D. F. MacCarthy, R.N.
Mr. Hart-Buck.	Mrs. D. F. MacCarthy, and infant.
Rev. R. F. Cobbold.	Mr. Chas. C. Malsch.
Mr. Cochran.	Mr. H. F. Meyerink.
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cohen.	Mrs. Van Nierop.
Mr. J. B. Coughtrie.	Mr. & Mrs. Richardson.
Mr. W. E. Crowe.	Mr. A. Ross.
Mr. D. Crawford.	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Denne.	
Mr. E. S. Joseph.	

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.	Mr. V. Kofod.
Mr. & Mrs. Beauprand.	Mr. W. H. R. Loxley.
Miss Beauprand.	Mr. F. Maitland.
Mr. Chaudet.	Mr. W. R. Needham.
Mr. T. Owen.	Mr. Needlurst.
Mr. & Mrs. O. Faucher.	Mr. Sparrow.
Miss Faucher.	Mr. Geo. L. Tomlin.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. Tomlin.
Mr. Morton Jones.	

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yarra*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 24th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Darmstadt*, with the outward German mail, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, leaves Yokohama on the 25th instant at daylight, and may be expected here on the 30th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Benladi*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is due here on the 26th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai* left Bombay on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on the 4th proximo.
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Zambesi* left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on the 16th instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,055, T. Rowin, 23rd Nov.—Hongay 21st Nov., Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Hall, 24th Nov.—Tamsui 20th Nov., Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
KWONGSANG, British steamer, 989, W. James, 24th Nov.—Canton 24th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, Lancaster, 24th Nov.—Canton 24th Nov., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
PROTOS, German steamer, 1,056, H. Johannsen, 24th Nov.—Mojit 19th November, Coal.—Wieler & Co.
BARON DOUGLAS, British steamer, 1,725, Geo. Russell, 24th Nov.—Batoum 8th October, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ULYSSES, British steamer, 2,299, W. P. Lapage, 24th Nov.—Liverpool 13th Oct., and Singapore 18th Nov., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Chusan, German steamer, for Haiphong.
Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Lawang, German steamer, for Singapore.
Ulysses, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURES.
November 23, *Zafra*, British str., for Amoy.
November 23, *Taisang*, British str., for Canton.
November 23, *Velox*, German str., for Canton.
November 24, *Ganges*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
November 24, *Lawang*, German steamer, for Singapore.

ARRIVALS—ARRIVED.
Per *Formosa*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—87 Chinese.
Per *Ulysses*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. Biri, and 191 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Ulysses* reports that she left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, and Singapore on the 18th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 20th instant. Had fresh to strong north-east winds and considerable sea. Left Amoy on the 21st. Had moderate north-east wind and fine but cloudy weather. Left Swatow on the 23rd. Had light westerly breeze and fine weather. In Amoy the steamship *Chefoo* and *Kawshing*.

The British steamship *Baron Douglas* reports that she left Batoum on the 8th instant. Had fine weather throughout, with much rain in the Straits, and fresh north-east winds in the China Sea. On the 11th instant passed the bark *James Kerr*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 87 days out, in lat. 6° 8' north and long. 90° 24' east.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* to-morrow, the 25th instant at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and London.—Per *Canton* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 21st Nov.—Yokohama 12th Nov., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ARDGAY, British steamer, 1,080, James Thom, 20th Nov.—Canton 20th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHINGTU, British steamer, 2,300, A. Hunt, 11th Nov.—Sydney 20th Oct., Brisbane 22nd, Townsville 25th, Cooltown 26th, Thursday Island 29th, and Port Darwin 2nd Nov., Coals and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, C. Stonham, 23rd Nov.—Bangkok 15th Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CONTINENTAL, Dutch steamer, 671, C. Schall, 22nd Nov.—Hilo 16th Nov., Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 7th Nov.—Vancouver, via Yokohama, Kobe, and Shanghai 5th November, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 918, P. Thomsen, 18th Nov.—Sigon 12th Nov., Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.
HATTAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 22nd Nov.—Fochow 17th Nov., Amoy 18th, and Swatow 21st, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
RUPEH, British steamer, 1,845, S. Q. Hall, 19th Nov.—Java 6th November, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. Hall Jackson, 22nd Nov.—Calcutta 6th Nov., Penang 12th, and Singapore 16th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LENNOX, British steamer, 1,377, W. Ward, 16th Nov.—Mojit 11th November, Coals.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
MARIA VALERIE, Austrian steamer, 2,644, Antonio Mitis, 21st Nov.—Shanghai 18th Nov., General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
NURNBERG, German steamer, 2,007, B. Blanke, 14th Nov.—Yokohama 6th Nov., Hogo 8th, and Nagasaki 10th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
OCEANIC, British steamer, 1,808, W. M. Smith, R.N.R., 20th Nov.—San Francisco 25th Oct, and Yokohama 15th Nov., Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
POLLUX, German steamer, 898, J. Gefken, 20th Nov.—Mojit 14th Nov., Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.
PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,387, W. H. Farrand, 23rd Nov.—Kutchinozu 18th Nov., Coals.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
SHANTUNG, British steamer, 1,535, W. B. Harding, 19th Nov.—Java 9th Nov., Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 23rd Nov.—Haiphong 21st November, General.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALBANIA, British ship, 1,438, W. S. Brownell, 2nd Oct.—New York 7th May, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. M. Moeller, 11th Nov.—Liverpool 22nd July, Coals.—Master.
E. SOULE, American bark, 1,443, Ballard, 14th Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.), 23rd July, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens.
ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 14th August.—New York 4th April, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
NAM-SHUN-SHING, Chinese schooner, 300, Luk Lai-long, 24th August.—Yee-on 11th Aug., Timber.—Yung Kee.
NICOVA, British bark, 595, T. Norris, 16th Nov.—Bangkok 5th November, Timber.—Wieler & Co.
SANTA CLARA, American ship, 1,474, R. W. Fuller, 14th Sept.—New York 23rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SANTA CRUZ, American schooner, 92, H. W. Banke, 20th Oct.—put back, General.—Wieler & Co.
SIGURD, Norwegian bark, 1,512, A. Aase, 22nd Nov.—Shanghai 16th Nov., Ballast.—Order.
XENIA, American bark, 1,135, L. D. Smith, 3rd Nov.—Sydney, N.S.W., 3rd Sept., Coal.—Order.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations.

GINGER ALE.

WE have always made good GINGER ALE, and we are now making the best. At various exhibitions and competitions in London and elsewhere, GINGER ALE made by the formula we now use has won 32 PRIZE MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

In 1890 competed and won against FOUR of the most famed Belfast makers.

The Analyst's report:—

"It is of unexceptionally good quality."

"Particularly pleasant to the taste."

"Decidedly tonic and sustaining."

"In every respect most satisfactory."

ARTHUR HILL HASSAL, M.D.

The ideal temperance beverage.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., LD.

Victoria Dispensary,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1892.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

have just received

ex Steamers "BENLEDI" and "GANGES"

their first shipments of

XMAS CONFECTIONERY

Consisting of:—

CHOCOLATE CREMES, VANILLA PRA-

LINES, SUGARED ALMONDS, BURNT

ALMONDS, NOUGAT, JUJUBES,

TURKISH DELIGHT,

PARISIAN'S,

&c., &c., &c.

DELICIOUS FRUIT JELLIES.

ASSORTED PINEAPPLE, LIME, DAMSON,

GUAVA, RASPBERRY, STRAWBERRY,

PLUM, &c.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK and

EVERTON TOFFEE.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

in great variety.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, MUSCATELS,

ALMONDS AND FIGS.

FANCY BOXES.

A large and varied Assortment of

ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

XMAS CARDS,

ENGLISH, JAPANESE AND CHINESE,

a splendid selection.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

A LARGE STOCK WELL ASSORTED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1892.

BIRTH.

At Bellion Terrace, on the 23rd instant, the

wife of JAS. R. MUDIE, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS AND

NATIVE CREWS.

LONDON, November 15th.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union has issued

a notice warning passengers against travelling

in vessels that are manned by Lascars or Chinese

crews, and it points to the *Bokhara* and

Reumantia disasters.

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

November 22nd.

The pacting between England and Russia on

the Pamir Question is progressing very

favorably, and it is anticipated that a complete

understanding will be arrived at shortly.

FRANCE VICTORIOUS IN DAHOMEY.

The French troops have entered Abomey un-

opposed and the King of Dahomey has sub-

mitted.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Firebrand* came down from Canton this

morning.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Tehran*, which

arrived at Singapore from this port on the

16th inst., reported having experienced a typhoon

during the voyage.

MAILS Due:—

German (*Darmstadt*) 25th instant.

Singapore (*Benchi*) 26th

Bombay (*Shanghai*) 4th prox.

A REGULAR meeting of the Ethen Mark Lodge, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock

precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

"FASHIONABLE shroud-maker" is advertised on a sign board at Washington.

Wine—"Death loves a shining mark." Why didn't he take the editor and so save the paper serious loss?

THE Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the steamer *Catharina* *Apar*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port this afternoon.

THE Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamer *Para Chula* *Chom Kiao* was released from quarantine at Singapore on the 16th inst. and left for Bangkok the following evening.

THE Northern Pacific Co.'s virtually new steamer *Tacoma* (late *Batavia*) will steam round the island, by way of trial, on Saturday, prior to leaving for Tacoma, Vancouver, etc.

MESSRS. S. J. David & Co. have forwarded to us a very fine calendar for 1893 in black and gold, issued by the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of which they are agents.

MESSRS. DODWELL, Carlin & Co., as agents for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., have forwarded a neat and well-executed almanack for 1893 issued by the latter company.

THE Government Surgeon of Penak is reported to have found one source of disease among immigrants, Tamil coolies to arise from their eating uncooked rice, or rice only roasted with hot chillies.

THE British steamship *Barn Douglas* which arrived here to-day from Batavia reports—"On the 11th instant passed the bark *Jama Kori*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 8 days out, in lat. 6° 38 north and long. 90° 24 east."

First broker—Got a capital job on hand in Canton; a cool \$10,000.

Second broker—Why don't you go for it?

First broker—Can't take up the steamboat fare to get up there, and they won't take a call.

THE *Pilot Fish*, Captain Stapan, towed the *Chingta* over to Aberdeen this morning and brought the *Lanow* therefrom to her anchorage. The *Chingta* was also taken over to the Cosmopolitan dock for a clean up to-day.

THE most fertile field of the Mormon missionaries, says the *Boston Herald*, has been in London, and all efforts to stop the work of proselytizing have proved futile. Among the middle and lower classes the oily tongued elders find ready listeners and many converts.

THE editor of the *Franklin (Ga.) News* makes this announcement: "The editor loves flowers, and it makes no difference whether they are dropped in his box at the Postoffice or sent to his office direct—they are just as pretty, and the girls who furnish them are just as sweet."

GEORGE SMITH, runner of the Colonial Hotel, at No. 1 Jubilee Street, assaulted a customer in that establishment last night and at the Police Court to-day was fined \$7 for the offence. It transpired in evidence that Smith was an American seaman getting \$15 per month for "running" foreigners.

THE *North Borneo Herald* says that Mr. W. G. Darby recently sent three ounces of gold to Hongkong for assay, equivalent to four ounces English weight. The assay states the samples to contain 99 per cent. of gold valued at 21.22 tael per tael, equal to £3.18.9 to £4.2 English money per ounce.

ON Saturday (13th) the Duke of the Lee Yuen *Rifery*, Antonio Ferreira, was at the Macao licensed *tantan* dive, with his aide-de-camp *Piusario*, and both lost heavily, had a fight with the bankers, got run in, and poor old Baron do Assumpcao had to go and bail them out. Case settled on the quiet.

WE beg to acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet issued by the *National Press*, Lisbon, on Chinese Sociology, with special reference to the medical and religious superstitions of the country, which gave rise to the anti-European disturbances of 1891. The original essay was by Dr. McGowan, of Canton, and has been translated into Portuguese by Sr. Demetrio Cinatti, consul of Portugal at Canton.

THUS the *Sydney Bulletin*—Queen Victoria has sent Lady Tennison a letter of condolence in which she says that Tennison was "ever kind to me." When John Brown died the Queen said just the same of the deceased duke, and even that habitual toady and court jester, London Punch, was stung into publishing a batch of satirical verses, concluding with the pregnant words "who wouldn't be good to a Queen?"

THE French appropriations for 1893 will be 645,000,000 francs for the army and 280,000,000 francs for the navy. Ninety-eight new vessels are in course of construction, of which eight ironclads are to be finished next year. Twenty-one new cruisers will be launched by 1896. Sixty-two torpedo boats are to be built, and the Black of France has 1,447,000,000 francs in gold in its vaults; more than any other European nation.

MR. C. E. MILLER, arrested in Singapore for alleged embezzlement in Higo and released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, is reported to have been again arrested on his arrival at Sourabaya in Singapore. Mr. Miller, if we mistake not, was once a resident of Hongkong and married a daughter of Mr. J. D. Woodford, once well known on the "Rialto" and as an accountant in the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

WE regret to learn from Singapore that during the recent voyage of the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Dombay* from here to Singapore, the little daughter of Garrison Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Meredith died at sea on the evening of Sunday the 6th inst. and was buried at 10 o'clock the following morning. The numerous friends of Mr. and Mrs. Meredith in this colony will sincerely sympathize with them in this sad bereavement, the loss of their only child.

THE Ocean Co.'s new steamship *Ulysses* arrived here this morning. This is the third vessel of the same name built for Mr. Alfred Holt, the last one having been wrecked on the coast of Japan between Yokohama and Kobe, after which it was said that the name would never be used again. The new *Ulysses* is of 2,200 tons register, and is in every way similar to the rest of the Blue Funnel boats, except that she is driven by triple expansion instead of compound tandem engines.

TO-DAY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

Inward.

Avocet.....steamer, from Hongkong.

Formosa....." " Swatow.

Kwongkong....." " Canton.

Fushun....." " Canton.

Protos....." " Moul.

Baron Douglas....." " Canton.

Ulysses....." " Singapore.

Aggregating 9,302 tons, register.

Outward.

Ganges.....steamer, for Singapore.

Lanzang....." " Singapore.

Aggregating 5,745 tons, register.

A REGULAR meeting of Zealand Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Thursday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THE Speaker of the Maori House of Representatives ruled the other day that Mr. Fish was guilty of disrespectful and insulting language in alluding to Messrs. (Ministers) for Justice and Industry as the "Ministry for Lab," the regular accent of the last syllable of "Lab," being placed there for the purpose of arousing the angry passions of the House and provoking a breach of the peace. Then Fish wanted to know whether he was to allude to the Chair as Mr. "Speaker" or as Mr. "Speakhaw," but he was snuffed out.

A SIXTH named Rouilla, who enlisted in the Hongkong Police Force on the 12th March, 1890, did the "Vanishing Act" on the 17th of September of the same year owing to the same old cause—mountains of debt which he couldn't climb over—but having got everything "squared" since he left these shores, came back a day or two ago and yesterday surrendered himself to the limbs of the law at the Central. He was docked before Mr. Hastings this morning and fined \$50 with the alternative of three months in the Retreat. The coin was paid up.

THE last Irish census shows a decline of population since 1881 of 179,000. The number of foreigners has increased, chiefly owing to the immigration of Russian Jews. The Methodists have increased about 13 per cent; the Roman Catholics have decreased 10 per cent, the Episcopalians 6 per cent and the Presbyterians 5 per cent. But the Roman Catholic Church has increased. The Irish language is also dying out. Ten years ago 64,000 people spoke Irish only; in 1891 there were 38,000; in 1881 there were 85,000 who could speak Irish and English, and last year there were only 64,000.

THE NATION MOURNED.

The Nation mourned; it seemed as though there was no heart but she had the woe. No one but felt some grief his own. When Death's cold hand shook England's throne.

The Nation mourned; throughout the land All hearts were touched by that cold hand. And to their prince, by sorrow bent, Sweet words of consolation sent.

The Nation mourned; for once again Death's certain hand has brought it pain; This time a voice bled by all was hushed and borne beyond recall.

The Nation mourned; his loss its own: Canst thou, Prince, bid the Throne? No word had he for the people's son, No care had he but for his gun.

The Nation mourned; 'twas mad to see Its Prince so full of self could be. And when it looked for a few kind words, The Prince was racing, or shooting birds.

The Nation mourned no longer now, Though solemn locks were on its brow, For it warning gave it might be done. Some day with lovers of the gun.

THE Macao municipal elections took place last Sunday and caused more than ordinary excitement owing to the strong feeling of partisanship prevailing. Usually the votes have numbered from 120 to 125, but on this occasion no fewer than 284 votes were registered. The following was the state of the poll:—

J. J. S. Neves..... 267

A. J. Telles..... 255

B. Almeida..... 252

J. Fernandes, Jr..... 239

M. J. José Victorino..... 204

A. J. Bastos..... 151

Pedro Nolasco da Silva..... 135

L. J. Baptista..... 68

The first six were declared elected, but we understand that Mr. Almeida, who is 71 years of age, and Major Victorino, have positioned themselves to leave to retire, and the probability is that Mr. da Silva and Mr. Baptista will find places in the *Leal Senado*.

The principal difference between the opposing factions was the vote of censure passed by the Municipal Chamber on the Chapter of the Cathedral on account of the row over the last annual anniversary of Macao's Patron Saint, and the feeling is said to have been a very bitter one.

The most strenuous efforts are stated to have been put forth to exclude Messrs. Bastos and P. N. da Silva from the Council, but it seems that both these gentlemen will be entrusted with municipal responsibilities.

The following alphabet of proverbs is worth perusing:—

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft. Boasters are cousins to liars. Confession of a fault makes half amends. Denying a fault doubles it. Envy shoots at others and wounds herself. Foolish fear doubles danger. God teaches us good things by our own hands.

He has hard work that has nothing to do. It costs more to revenge wrongs than to suffer them.

Knavery is the worst trade. Learning makes a man fit company for himself. Modesty is a guard to virtue. Not to hear conscience is the way to silence.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow. Proud looks make foul work in fairy faces. Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep. Richest is he that wants least. Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater ones.

Upright walking is sure walking. Virtue and happiness are mother and daughter. Wise men make more opportunities than they find. You never lose by doing a good act. Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

CANTON TO LIN-CHAO.

In consequence of the seizure by the Canton *Lekin* authorities of a cargo of goods consigned to 214 bales of Indian cotton-yarn, three bales of *T. G. Johns* and a case of white shirtings at Lin-chao, a city in the north-west of the Kwangtung Province, whilst under Transit Passes obtained by my firm, I decided to personally visit Lin-chao and ascertain for myself the particulars in connection with what, *prima facie*, appeared a gross outrage on treaty rights.

A brief description of my journey into what is practically an unexplored district of the great Chinese Empire will probably have some interest for the numerous readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and I think that a few special comments which I may see fit to make will attract the attention of those commercially interested in Chinese trade.

We left Canton on the 14th June, 1892, in a small native cargo-boat, having embarked at the steps opposite the Shamien Hotel, on the creek. After threading our way through the numerous small craft and attendant smells, we reached the open river, where, opposite *Yau Point*, we transferred our baggage to a small boat, and proceeded up an up-creek village boat, the *Liu-Chao Piu Siu*, a flat-bottomed craft about 75 feet long and 10 feet beam, with

a house amidships 30 feet long, covered over in the usual Chinese style with bamboo matting, etc., open fore and aft, but the end pieces, being telescopic, could be drawn out and let down to the deck in the event of bad weather. The fore part of the house was occupied by myself, three Chinese merchants and my native servant, who acted as my cook; the crew, consisting of the boatman, four men, two women and four children, took possession of the after part. We were, however, practically all together, as there was no partition between. I had provided myself with a camp bed, but the Chinese, in the usual native fashion, slept huddled together on the floor. Our boat was provided with a sort of double mast, stepped forward of the house on each gunwale and meeting at the top about 10 feet above the deck. To the mast were then added a thick bamboo about 12 feet long, which acted as a top-mast. In the event of a head wind and, fair, tide these masts could be lowered to the deck by means of hinges; going against the stream, however, the mast is used with a head wind for tracking. *T. G. Johns* is attached to the mast-head, the crew go on shore and by the aid of this rope haul the craft along. On all the rivers which I have seen in the Kwangtung Province there is a tracking path, either on the shore, or on the bank, or impossible in the absence of steam power to get along without this method. The sails consisted of two main sails, one on each main mast, and a top-sail, all made out of the old gunny coverings to opium chests or Bombay cotton-yarn bales. The wind always follows the course of the river, guided doubtless by the high hills on either side, so that it is either leading or foul, and nothing in the shape of centre or leeboards is consequently required on these flat-bottomed river boats.

Starting at once with a fair wind and tide, we commenced our voyage by following the P. & O. steamer *Albatross* and the *Albatross* and *Bourchier* islands and the towns of Shik-Moon, Kam-Kai and Pak-Sha in the course of the afternoon and reached the Kom-Tan Monastery at 5 o'clock. The Monastery is beautifully situated on high rocky hills which are covered with cypresses, ferns and creepers on both banks of the river. From Canton to this point there is little of interest to describe; the White Cloud Mountains could be seen at a distance of about three miles and a number of lime-kilns were busy at work on the banks, turning stone which is apparently imported by boat from the North or West River. The fuel used for this purpose is made of dried reeds and long grass, which grow in large quantities in this district. After a short inspection of the Monastery and a little "chin-chin" to the monks, we resumed our journey for a successful voyage, we resumed our journey and entered what is known as the Sam-Shui creek, running westward; it is, however, as far as I could see the main Pearl River, and joins the North and West rivers at the junction of Sam-Shui (three waters). I took upon Sam-Shui and Y-Pau, of which more anon, as the dividend channel of the Canton river. At 6 p.m. we reached the market town of Koon Yue, on the west bank, opposite to which we entered the Lu Pau creek, a short cut into the North river. This creek, although scarcely marked on the local chart, is a very important channel to local navigation and a large trade is carried on through it at certain seasons of the year between the North river and Canton. It runs in a north-westerly direction from Koon Yue to the town of Lu Pau on the North river. As far as the scenery on this creek is concerned there is little to be said, the country being flat and uninteresting, and the banks very high, with here and there a clump of trees or bamboo.

We anchored for about five hours during the night and started on our journey with daylight on June 15th, arriving at Lu Pau at 10 a.m. where we entered the North river. The Lu Pau creek, like that of Sam Shui, is only open to navigation during the summer months, say from the beginning of April to the end of October, when the water is high, for although there is at all times sufficient depth of water in these creeks to permit of the passage of small craft, the North river in the winter months throws up a bridge of sand which completely blocks the entrances, and navigation for the time being has to be carried on between Canton and the West and North rivers by way of Fatsan for light draft boats, but for anything over three feet the Koon Chuk route has to be resorted to, a loss in distance of something like 40 miles by the first 60 miles by the second route. It is a general impression that the Canton river is one of the months of the great West river, but beyond its connection with the North river, the latter is a creek of that name joins the North river there is actually no communication between the two, and even there, my idea is that the North river supplies the water of the current which passes Canton. I am therefore of opinion that the so-called North river for seven months of the year and that for the other five it is only a river by name, depending entirely on the tide for its current up or down, a little fresh water being added to it from the surrounding country. The Fatsan creek, however, which enters the North river at the junction of the two rivers, three miles below Canton, and larger communications further down, being a large supply of fresh water from the West river and prevent the sea water coming further up than Whampoa.

Lu Pau, like Sam Shui, is the first *Lekin* station. Boats entering the North river at Sam Shui, or further down, are exempt from examination or taxation there. After a slight detention caused by the examination of my passport and the inspection of our boat we proceeded with a fair wind up the North river; the river is about 12 feet deep and these are connected by two one-foot planks which form the bridge. Before these planks are removed, to allow boats to proceed up or down, a toll has to be paid ranging from 50 cents to \$2 according to the size of the boat. Hong Kwan is also a *Lekin* station, where we again experienced considerable delay in going through the formal work of inspection. My passport was looked at with no little amount of curiosity, as very few foreign travellers are in the habit of travelling this way, just as darkness was setting in we arrived at another rapid, but by the aid of a friendly wind and our men on shore tracking, experienced little trouble in getting over the difficulty, and then anchored for the night opposite a small wood cutter's village situated in a thick bamboo grove on the west bank, at the foot of a high mountain range.

Some of our men who had gone to the village to buy food returned with the information that a large tiger nightly visited the place, that it had carried off a number of cattle and pigs, and that if I cared to come on shore when the moon got up I was certain to get a shot at the unwelcome intruder. The moon that night was to rise at 2 o'clock, but in order to make the necessary arrangements I left the boat about midnight armed with a double-barrelled express rifle, and having invested in bait in the shape of a pig, I selected a spot to watch for my quarry on the top of a woodcutter's hut. Having secured my pig from his hind leg to my perch on the roof at which I could pull to make him squeal when the time came, and being assured that the tiger never came abroad before the moon rose, I lit a cigar and was quietly taking a walk to stretch my legs before going on watch. Suddenly I was most unreasonably growl came from the thick bamboo close by, which warned me that my friend was within a few yards; I was some distance from the hut, but instinct carried my

June with a fair wind, and the Teing Yün gorge was reached before noon. Up to this point the river is broad and full of sand banks, with mostly flat country on either side, but the scenery now is entirely changed. The river is confined to a narrow channel between two ranges of hills which rise precipitously from the water's edge on both sides to a height of about one thousand to fifteen hundred feet. There are few trees on these hills except in the ravines and around the small temples which are scattered about in most picturesque places, covered with verdure and forming a pleasant change of scenery from the monotonous sand banks and flat country which we had passed through for the past two days. This was a pleasure that has to be experienced before it can be fully realized. One large temple called Fei-yeh-chow is charmingly situated on the mountain side among the rocks, surrounded by numerous large and shady trees and visited by most travellers. In the absence of wind we had to "track" through the gorge, a slow and tedious job which occupied nearly two hours against a swift current. On clearing the narrow pass we entered a thickly wooded country with well timbered hills on the north bank, and a few dark many blue brick factories are to be seen at work on either side along the banks. The market town of Wan-seak-hue was reached about 4 p.m. and two hours later we anchored for the night. It had rained incessantly for over thirty hours and the water in the river had in consequence risen six feet, the current was tremendously strong and our progress by tracking was necessarily slow. The following day our men were on shore at daylight and resumed tracking against a swollen current. The rain had continued all night and about 11 a.m. the mountain streams could be seen dashing down the distant hills, the current, if anything, being stronger than on the previous day and the river was filled with branches of trees and rubbish washed from the shore. At 8 o'clock we entered the Great Temple Pass—which takes its name from a large temple at the lower entrance on the east bank—a passage of not over fifty yards wide through a high mountain range, and here we experienced the full force of a mountain torrent. The towing path, made slippery by the rain, gave us some trouble, and the "trackers" but the light draft of our boat stood us in good stead, as we were able to steer quite close to the bank and take advantage of the eddies caused by the jutting rocks. When the tide came to go round these rocks (very one on board had to bear a hand in pulling, the crew being on shore tracking. Unlike the Teing Yün gorge, the hills are here covered with trees on both sides. The narrow part of the pass is only about a mile in length, but although the river is wider above, the same surroundings remain and continue with more or less variety as the Kong Hui, a small town at the junction of the North and Lin-chao rivers, which place we reached at noon at a distance from Canton of about 1

MACAO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Macao, 20th November.
Our worthy friend, Bishop Medeiros, has not yet weighed anchor for Timor, but is now said his expedition will be ready by the end of the month, when he will spread his sails for the Sunny South. By the way, the Holy House of Mercy was done away with some 25 years ago, but was revived this year, when the lottery first started. His Lordship held a meeting in his palace, urging all to support the National Institution, and precluding himself and the sanction of the authorities obtained, and the revised prospectus is to be presented for approval. The object of His Lordship's action is now shown in an article appearing in *Provedor Neto*, or permanent commissary. This, it is said, was passed at the meeting by 15 to 3, but when submitted to the Provincial Government, the clause was crossed, and the Bishop after all his efforts, remains an ordinary member, and has to suck his thumb for the coveted honor of *Provedor Neto*. It is a good thing for the House, because all the institutions under his care are now in a ruinous condition—the old story; no money for repairs or proper maintenance, all has to go to him as rent, and so on. If he is ultimately elected *Provedor*, it will soon be just the same in this case. For where did he get all the money for the extensive works on Green Island, at his palace—£1,000? All this is kept in the best possible state of repair, while the houses in town are falling to ruin. Missionaries are only to be seen in the streets, who only receive the money in trust, to spend for the best good of the people, not for himself, but he fears nobody, and does what he likes with the funds.

Sportsmen will be glad to know that the rice crops are being reaped all along the river up to the Hot Water Spring, and good bags are to be made—first come, first served.
There is already much complaint among the farmers of sportsmen trampling down the rice and paddy. The Mayor of the Christian has reported the grievance to the Governor. Dr. Curran and Miss B. Sumner were here on Saturday (24th) and Sunday, and gave two performances in the Theatre de Pedro V., to very good houses.

It is reported that on the 5th October, the Portuguese gunboat *Gundiana* foundered in the Atlantic, all hands saved. October seems to have been a fatal month all over the world.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

CAICUTTA, October 27th.
Dr. J. W. Leathers has been selected as the Agricultural Chemist for India. The selection was made on the advice of Dr. Voelcker.

LONDON, October 28th.
Bishop Barry has sailed for India, where he intends to stay for some months.

ALIBABAD, October 2th.
Lieutenant Fitzgerald, 43rd Gurkhas, shot himself accidentally at Manipal on Wednesday last, while extracting a cartridge from his gun.

CALCUTTA, October 29th.
The orders in the *Anglia* case are out, and it appears that the Court of Enquiry absolved the pilot of all blame. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, holds that he committed a grave error of judgment, and does not consider that the case calls for more than this expression of opinion in view of the pilot's excellent record of service.

SIMLA, November 3rd.
Up to date 33,620 new magazine rifles have arrived in India and their distribution is to commence as soon as possible. It is satisfactory to learn that some 33,000 soldiers have been converted into smooth-bore and given out to the police. The weapons are pronounced excellent in every way.

ILLAHABAD, November 4th.
The Amir of Kabul in further reply to the Government of India states that owing to difficulties in Hissar (sic) being still unsettled and the impossibility of collecting all the leading tribesmen at present, he is not able to appoint a time for the reception of Lord Roberts' mission at Jellalabad.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 5th.
A monument to the memory of the explorer Pjavelevsky was solemnly unveiled here to-day.

CAIRO, November 5th.
Col. Klitcher and not Genl. Forrester Walker has gone to Suakin in charge of operations against Osman Digma. A squadron of cavalry has started for Suakin.

OSMAN Digma was called to meet, having to rally the local tribes against the Egyptians.

LONDON, November 7th.
The first meeting of the unemployed was held yesterday afternoon, in Trafalgar-square, under the new rules issued by Government, and under the auspices of the Social Federation. Great processions took place from the East End to the square and numerous red flags, surmounted by the cap of liberty, were displayed. The square was crisscrossed in all parts by a dense mob, and a resolution was passed urging Government to authorize the local authorities to give the word that a strike of police was unnecessary when meetings were being held.

High tide now washes the decks of the iron-clad *Hawa*. Strenuous efforts are being made to save her, but she appears to be doomed.

Advices have been received that the strike at Broken Hill mines has terminated.

CO-OPERATION IN CHINA.

THE BULLY.

No adequate comprehension of the life of the Chinese is possible without some comprehension of the place therein of the bully, and conversely it might almost be said that a just apprehension of the character and functions of the Chinese bully is equivalent to a comprehension of Chinese society. So far as we know, the Chinese bully is a character peculiar to China. By this it is not of course meant that other lands do not have and have not always had their bullies, but that the mode in which Chinese bullies exert their power is unique. It depends largely upon the peculiar characteristics of the Chinese race, prominent among which is the desire for peace, and a reluctance to engage in a quarrel. The traits of a bully among a savage and warlike people such as our ancestors once were, and of a bully among such a quiet folk as the Chinese, are inherently different.

The Chinese have many terms to designate the individual whom we have termed a bully, among which one of the most common is that which means literally *the strong* (*Kiang-kun*), in allusion to the fact that those who are most frequently bullies are generally those who have no property to lose. But the general term is applicable to any one who plays the bully, whatever his social condition may be, and it is in this sense that we shall employ it.

In considering the social functions of the bully, it is necessary to discriminate him from several classes of persons, to any one of which he may belong, but from each one of which he may be different. These four classes are, first—heads-

men of the village (called *chiefs* as we have already remarked by many other names); second, intermediaries (not 'middlemen' in the technical sense, but those who, as peace-talkers, &c., intervene in the affairs of others); third, beggars, and lastly, thieves.

Next in importance after the division of human beings into two sexes, is another classification, which every Chinese instinctively adopts. According to this arrangement all members of society are rated according to their probable behaviour under bad treatment, just as the chemist considers all acids in the light of their capacity for combination with other elements. In the popular speech of the people, every Chinese villager is said to be either *'ao-shih'* or not *'ao-shih'*. The word *'ao-shih'* means literally 'old and solid,' or in a derived sense 'gentle, tractable,' from which again arises a third signification of 'stupid,' and 'gullible.' The highest degree of this latter quality is expressed in the phrase *'su-ao-shih'*, which literally denotes one who is 'dead-stupid,' that is, one who can be imposed upon by any rascal. Such a one, in a common usage, is compared to a piece of wood, or a woman's feet, which have been suppressed all their life, but without any power of asserting themselves.

The village bully is as we used to be taught of vulgar fractions, of three kinds; simple, compound, and complex. The simple bully is a unit by himself, managing his own affairs with his own resources. The compound bully calls to his aid the power of numbers, and those mysterious and almost irresistible powers of combination inherent in the Chinese. The complex bully is not a unit, merely, but has some business or profession, in the management of which he is assisted by the fact that he is a man to be feared.

In its simplest form, a Chinese bully is a man of a more or less violent temper and strong passions, who is resolved never to 'eat loss,' and under all circumstances to give as good (or as bad) as he gets. Forunately for the peace of society, the overwhelming majority of the Chinese, belong to the *'ao-shih'* variety. In order to secure the reputation of being not *'ao-shih'*, a shrewd villager will sometimes adopt the expedient, not unknown to other lands, of wearing his clothes in a loose and rowdy-like fashion, talking in a boisterous tone, and resenting contradiction or any overt lack of compliance with his opinions. By persistently following out this line of action, he will not unlikely succeed in diffusing the impression that he is a dangerous man to interfere with, and will in consequence be left severely alone. A cat of even a small experience will not improbably manifest considerable modesty in regard to the attempt to swallow a lizard. It is evident, therefore, that if any small, reptile, or insect, or any other creature, is to be the art of obliging a man to speak, it is in all Chinese society common to attract much notice and be avoided, by letting him be.

His weapons, like the wits of Chinese chiefs, are defensive only. Much more to be dreaded is the bully who will not let others alone, but who is always inserting himself into their affairs with a view to extracting some benefit for himself. The most dangerous type of these men is the one who makes very little ado, but whose acts are ruinous to those whom he wishes to injure. Such a one is aptly likened to a dog which bites without showing his teeth. The tactics which such a man adopts to establish his claim to the rank of 'village king,' are the same with which were only too familiar in other lands, and which an advancing civilization has not yet succeeded in rendering wholly obsolete. If there is no overt act which he sees his way to commit, he can always pick a quarrel by reviling, which is regarded as—throwing down a glove of defiance. Not to notice such a challenge is from a Chinese standpoint almost impossible. He is reviled and to feel no pain, the Chinese ideal of shamelessness.

Nothing is rarer than to find a Chinese who has been reviled, and who, when he was strong enough to demand an apology, has allowed the matter to drop. The intricate constitution of Chinese society is such that there is a great variety of acts, which while they may not be directly hostile, must be understood in the light of a challenge. If for example a bully has let it be known that he is determined that a theatrical representation shall take place on 31st autumn in his village, for some one to oppose him might not improbably be such an act of hostility as to amount to a challenge. The bully must then see that the theatre is engaged, or his 'face' is lost, which one may be sure will never happen as long as he is able to prevent it.

There is always about one of these village bullies a general atmosphere of menace, as if he were threatening for an opportunity to issue an ultimatum. He often does so, in a singularly vague manner, the significance of which is, however, perfectly well understood. If A is the bully and B is known to oppose him, then A publicly states that if B does so and so, A will not put up with it (*kuo guan fa*, literally, 'I will not take the account'), but insisting a dark hint as to consequences. If B takes the hint, and quietly retires, there is peace, but otherwise there is war. It is by this time well understood that the Chinese theory of government is the patriarchal one, in which the greatest weight is given to an elder individual, as compared to a younger one, and to an elder as compared with a younger generation. It constantly happens, however, that a venerable man of seventy, has a son, a son of a person not more than half his age. This son of a person not more than half his age, this class of person, when there is no own son. In cases of this sort, the principle of veneration for the older individual is found to be in conflict with the principle of veneration for the older generation. It often happens that the old living representative of the oldest generation is a much younger man than some representatives of some other generation, yet the former will be the 'head of the clan,' and his words have an influence which does not appertain to those of the older elders. On the other hand, it often happens that the individual who ought to be 'head of the clan,' and who is so by right, is a stupid old villager, who cannot read and who has barely intelligence enough to direct his own affairs, not to speak of the complicated interests of a clan. In such instances it is easy to see that theory and practice will come into conflict, and that theory will go to the wall. It is undoubtedly the theory of Chinese life that the mother-in-law is supreme, and that the daughter-in-law is in a state of subjection. Yet in cases of this sort, the principle of veneration for the older individual is found to be in conflict with the principle of veneration for the older generation. It often happens that the old living representative of the oldest generation is a much younger man than some representatives of some other generation, yet the former will be the 'head of the clan,' and his words have an influence which does not appertain to those of the older elders. On the other hand, it often happens that the individual who ought to be 'head of the clan,' and who is so by right, is a stupid old villager, who cannot read and who has barely intelligence enough to direct his own affairs, not to speak of the complicated interests of a clan. In such instances it is easy to see that theory and practice will come into conflict, and that theory will go to the wall. 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Hotels

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is now OPEN and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES.

The Rates for BOARD and LODGING during the Winter Months, from November 1st to March 31st, have been reduced as follows:—
One person, one month.....\$50.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month..... 85.00
One person per day..... 2.50
Married couple per day..... 3.50
For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1892. [184]

WINDSOR HOTEL.

(In Connaught Buildings),

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE Private Hotel heretofore carried on in WINDSOR HOUSE has now been removed to CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Culinary under European management. Each Bed-room has its own Bath-room, Hot and Cold water. Passenger Elevator to all floors.

Charges from \$2 per day upwards.
Special Rates for Families or Permanent Boarders. Offices and Rooms to let Unfurnished, and Rooms with or without Board, by day or month. Apply at the Office, No. 37, 3rd Floor, Connaught, 23rd August, 1892. [183]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

M. R. OSBORNE begs to remind the Public that every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of Visitors to this popular Summer Resort. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Swan-ke-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the S. Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, etc., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1892. [180]

THE BOA VISTA HOTEL.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS HOTEL is situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commands an admirable view facing the South. Its accommodation is unsurpassed in the Far East.

Every comfort is provided for Visitors, with an excellent Cuisine, and Wines, Spirits and Malt Liquors of the best brands.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths, Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard and Reading Rooms, and a well supplied Bar.

A small Dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.
[164]

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in expert hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1892. [180]

HAUENSTEIN'S HOTEL.

A MOY.

THIS First-class FAMILY HOTEL is situated on the beach at KULANGSOO and has First-class Accommodation for Visitors.

An EXCELLENT TABLE is kept, and WINES, SPIRITS, and MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality.

Terms Moderate.
R. HELLWIG,
Proprietor.
Amoy, 1st September, 1892. [185]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARK'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

Intimations

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Telegraphic address, "EXCELSIOR," Hongkong. 1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

A. B. C. Code. TELEPHONE No. 35.

TARIFF FROM DECEMBER 1ST, 1892, UNTIL APRIL 30TH, 1893, SUBJECT TO ACCOMMODATION BEING AVAILABLE.

Board and Lodging by the Day, one person.....\$ 3.00
Board and Lodging by the Day for Married Couples occupying one room..... 4.50
Board and Lodging by the Month, one person..... 60.00
Board and Lodging by the Month for Married Couples occupying one room..... 100.00

(CHILDREN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)

Sitting-room by the Day.....\$ 2.50
Sitting-room by the Month..... 30.00
Dinner..... 1.50
Extra Bed-room by the Day..... 2.00
Extra Bed-room by the Month..... 20.00
Bed and Breakfast..... 2.50
Breakfast..... 0.75
Chinese Servants by the Day..... 0.15

TRAMWAY TICKETS will be supplied to RESIDENTS and VISITORS at the Hotel at reduced rates.—For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to R. ISHERWOOD, Manager, Mount Austin Hotel.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1892. [1018]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMILA"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 31.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Mails

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Oceanic.....Tuesday, 29th Nov.
Galle.....Tuesday, 20th Dec.
Belle (via Honolulu).....Thursday, 19th Jan., '93.

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 29th November, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class, To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., To Liverpool and London..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg..... 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng- and France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO OVERLAND CITIES. FIRST CLASS.

DESTINATION. 30 day tickets. Continuous Trip Tickets.

Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb. 285.00 291.50
St. Louis, Mo. 292.50 299.00
St. Paul, Minn., Minneapolis, Minn. 292.00 298.50

Chicago, Ill. 297.50 304.00
Milwaukee, Wis. 299.50 306.00
Cincinnati, Ohio 302.50 309.00

Columbus, Ohio 304.50 311.00
Cleveland, Ohio 306.50 313.00
Toronto, Canada 308.50 315.00

Pittsburg, Penn. 310.50 317.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. 312.50 319.00
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. 314.50 321.00

Montreal, Canada 316.50 323.00
Philadelphia, Penn. 318.50 325.00
New York 320.50 327.00

Boston, Mass. 322.50 329.00
Portland, Maine 324.50 331.00

All the above Rates are in Mexican Dollars. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and the families.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—

4 months.....\$337.50
12 months.....\$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.

This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1892. [180]

Blackhead & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, and PROVISION MERCHANTS.

NAVY CONTRACTORS, & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 7, Praya Central, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENT, FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION for the BOTTOMS OF IRON and STEEL SHIPS.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT for coating the insides of STEEL SHIPS.

MOTOR LAUNCHES PATENT DAIMLER.

DAIMLER INDUSTRIAL MOTORS.

TRAMWAYS, COACHES and FIRE ENGINES.

LIFE-BUOYS, LIFE-RAFES, LIFE-BELTS to Board of Trade Rules.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS' MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF SHIPS' STORES AND REQUISITES.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CARDIFF, AUSTRALIAN and JAPAN COALS, supplied at the shortest notice to Steamers at lowest market rates.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1892. [132]

Mails

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. City of Rio de Janeiro.....Saturday, 10th Dec.

City of Peking.....Saturday, 31st Dec.
China.....Tuesday, 10th Jan., '93.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class, To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., To Liverpool and London..... 325.00

To Paris and Bremen..... 345.00
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Cincinnati, Ohio 302.50 309.00

Columbus, Ohio 304.50 311.00
Cleveland, Ohio 306.50 313.00
Toronto, Canada 308.50 315.00

Pittsburg, Penn. 310.50 317.00
Niagara Falls, N.Y., Buffalo, N.Y. 312.50 319.00
Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Md. 314.50 321.00

Montreal, Canada 316.50 323.00
Philadelphia, Penn. 318.50 325.00
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Boston, Mass. 322.50 329.00
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For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November 1892. [180]

To be Let.

NEW HOUSES IN RYON TERRACE.—Bonham Road, near Breaux Point.